

alleging that the article had been shipped by the Nestor Drug & Chemical Co., from Chicago, Ill., on or about October 9, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of cod-liver oil (39.94 per cent), small proportions of calcium and sodium hypophosphites, egg yolk, phosphoric acid, alcohol (8.4 per cent), and water, flavored with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, "Cod Liver Oil 50 Per Cent 12½ Alcohol," and the strength of the article fell below such professed standard, since it contained less cod-liver oil and alcohol than so represented.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Cod Liver Oil 50 Per Cent Alcohol 12½ Per Cent," were false and misleading when applied to the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the bottle label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "A reliable preparation for many forms of Pulmonary Diseases and other Lung Troubles, Cough, and General Debility."

On May 12, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered adjudging the product misbranded and ordering its condemnation and forfeiture, and it was further ordered by the court that the said product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18385. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 90 One-Quarter-Pound Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25587. I. S. No. 8172. S. No. 3896.)

Samples of ether from the shipment herein described having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

On December 30, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 one-quarter-pound cans of ether at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about July 9, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether U. S. P. for Anaesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of the investigation.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Ether U. S. P. For Anaesthesia," was false and misleading.

On April 10, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18386. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of Dr. Huff's combination tooth powder and mouth wash. U. S. v. 23 Cans of Dr. Huff's Combination Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25801. I. S. No. 8144. S. No. 3985.)

Examination of the drug product herein described having shown that the article was represented to be an antiseptic, whereas it was not, also that the can and carton labels and the accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

On January 23, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 cans of Dr. Huff's combination tooth powder and mouth wash at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Huff's (Dr. Huff's) Tooth Powder Co., from Hot Springs National Park, Ark., on or

about November 19, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride, sodium borate, lactose, and methyl salicylate. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, (can cap and carton) "Antiseptic."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading when applied to an article which was not antiseptic: (Can and carton) "Antiseptic * * * Prevents Fermentation;" (circular) "Registered Under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. * * * Chloride * * * one of the most Powerful and Harmless Antiseptics Known to Science. * * * It Contains * * * An Antiseptic." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements on the carton and can and in the circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "A reliable remedy for Gum Trouble and Specially Recommended for Pyorrhea;" (can) "Will relieve acute and chronic inflammation of the Gums, relieves Pyorrhea, Bleeding Gums * * * The Best Treatment for Inflamed Gums and Pyorrhea;" (circular) "It should contain Chloride Sodium to preserve and harden the gums * * * For Sore, Spongy and Bleeding Gums Dr. Huff's Tooth Powder is an ideal Preparation and can be depended upon to give immediate relief and restore the soft tissues to a normal condition."

On May 12, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering its condemnation and forfeiture, and it was further ordered by the court that the said product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18387. Misbranding of Hays' specific. U. S. v. 7 Bottles of Hay's Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25828. I. S. No. 8157. S. No. 4052.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Hays' specific, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle and carton labels bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

On January 29, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 bottles of Hays' specific at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Kolb Bros. Drug Co., from Paducah, Ky., on or about April 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of small proportions of ammonium sulphate, iron sulphate, and sulphuric acid, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Ingredient No. 1: 'An excellent remedy in * * * the treatment of Ascarides (or worms), and is useful in Hemorrhoids (or piles) without inflammation. In Amenorrhea, it is perhaps, more frequently used than any other remedy resorted to by females.' Ingredient No. 2: 'It may be employed in Passive Relaxation of the Mucous Membranes of the skin, Hemorrhages, serious Diarrhea, Coliquative Sweats, Colica Pictonum (or action of lead on the human body, as Painters' Colic). It allays Nausea and vomiting, * * * It mitigates the pain * * * It is also efficacious in Nervous Colic.' Ingredient No. 3: 'The complaints in which this has been especially recommended are: Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Tetanus (or lock jaw), Hydrophobia, Epidemic Cholera, Convulsions, Chorea (or disorder of the nervous system), Hysteria,